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WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 25, 1916.

A Line o' Cheer Each Day o' the Year.

By JOHN KENDRICK BANGS.

First printing of an original poem, written daily for The Washington Herald.

GOLD OR LOVE?

How high your pile of gold may be
 Makes difference right small to me.
 The matter I am thinking of
 Is how deep runs your vein of Love?

Your gold may pile so very high
 It casts a cloud upon the sky.
 Yet leave you if you chance to be
 Devoid of Love in poverty.

Merry Christmas! Two months from today.

Secretary Baker now probably is able to sympathize with Secretary Daniels.

Nominated for the first class in spelling: Anybody who has read all the war news.

With everything to eat going up, it's rough to have the Baker out of the Cabinet put on the grill.

The straw votes are like the race track information. Just as interesting to read and just as reliable.

There was a time when Rudyard Kipling was a great author. But that was before the war commenced.

Roumania, after preparing for war for two years, now seems to be demonstrating that preparedness alone won't win battles.

Sombody once said that words were cheap. The same somebody must have lived in the midst of a political campaign.

There is no denying that figures cannot lie, but after reading the various straw ballots there is no denying that figures do.

When Greek meets Greek, some say, they start a fruit store or a restaurant. But that is in times of peace.

On November 7, Washington is not a part of the United States. After that it becomes a very necessary set to the first act and the whole performance.

President Wilson has been compared to Washington and Lincoln so often that the government employes can be excused for looking up his birthday. Holidays are few and appreciated.

"Into each life some rain must fall," and so it is with candidates. William Sulzer has come out for Hughes. However, outside of that, conditions continue to be viewed optimistically by the Republican managers.

The Russian campaign has been a series of errors, according to the latest war experts. From which we gather that Wilbert Robinson, manager of the Brooklyn team, would have been a wonderful Russian general.

With the cost of shoes, ice cream and bread in Washington increasing, the Democrats will find it difficult, perhaps, to convince residents of the District that the Baltimore pledge to lower the cost of living has not been broken.

Discovered: The first real neutral. He looks like Wilson, talks like Wilson and his name is Hughes. He is the postoffice inspector of the Denver district. To keep his neutrality at 100 per cent he will probably vote for Benson.

The victory of Mr. Hughes over President Wilson in a poll of Princeton University has led one of the dons there to make another poll to ascertain the causes of Mr. Wilson's defeat. His figures show that those who have left Wilson to support Hughes explain their reasons as follows: Mexico, thirty-five per cent; other foreign relations, fifteen per cent; unpreparedness, ten per cent; Clayton act, civil service, Adamson law, Col. House, etc., five per cent each. Perhaps the most surprising feature of these reasons is the small number who have deserted Wilson because of the Underwood tariff. An explanation of that doubtless is to be found, however, in the fact that the men at Princeton are rarely wage-workers or business men.

A recent investigation made by the Public Health Service in connection with studies of rural school children showed that 49.3 per cent had defective teeth, 21.1 per cent had two or more missing teeth, and only 16.9 per cent had dental attention. Over 14 per cent never used a tooth brush, 58.2 per cent used one occasionally and only 27.4 per cent used one daily. Defective teeth reduce physical efficiency. Dirty, suppurating, snaggle-toothed mouths are responsible for many cases of heart disease, rheumatism, and other chronic affections. The children are not responsible for the neglected state of their teeth. The ignorant and careless parent is to blame for this condition—a condition which hampers mental and physical growth and puts a permanent handicap on our future citizens. School teachers can and are doing much in inculcating habits of personal cleanliness on the rural school child, but this will fail of the highest accomplishment unless parents co-operate heartily and continuously. This is a duty which we owe our children.

Soldiers and Politics.

While the Adamson law continues to be the most enthusiastically denounced recent legislation of Congress, thinkers who are accustomed to giving the military establishment of the country a high rank in the scale of things important have not ceased to find fault with the provisions of the Hay army bill.

Just as the Adamson law has left in a state of "unfinished business" the conditions which it was supposedly designed to meet and dispose of, so the Hay bill since its passage has placed the army in a condition that is almost fragmentary. There was an army before Congress acted. True, it was a little army, but what there was of it was good. Now we have a big army, but it's only a makeshift.

Students of American military affairs are practically a unit in the opinion that, until the Hay law is remade, there will be no clear path to a realization of the ambitions of the well-wishers of the establishment upon which Uncle Sam must rely in case of national need.

The trouble arises from the fact that politics was the controlling consideration in Congress when the Hay bill was passed.

When the representatives of the American people set about the reorganization of the army, it should be reasonable to expect that they would put aside personal political considerations, especially of the cheaper, picayunish sort. That was not done in this instance, as is demonstrated by the inclusion in the bill of the notorious section VIII, which makes a berth for a resident of Representative Hay's district and is so worded that no other man on earth can qualify for the place under the terms of the measure.

Real Federalization of the National Guard is not accomplished by the Hay bill. The governors of the States remain in power as commanders-in-chief of their respective sections of the Guard, under the Constitution. It is complained that the only actual Federalization of the Guard lies in the provision made for the payment of Federal salaries to hand-picked constituents in the districts of all the Congressmen.

The upshot of the whole deplorable business, it is asserted by some critics, will be the building up of a politico-military element in a republic which throughout its history has consistently maintained its military establishment on a non-civic basis.

Bread at Six Cents a Loaf.

An increase in the retail price of a loaf of bread from 5 to 6 cents has been announced, and it is probable that the new price will be in effect throughout the city within a short time.

The rich man and even the man in moderate comfortable circumstances will not feel the increased cost, but the poor man, and especially the poor man with a large family to support, will miss the extra penny that he must expend daily for each loaf of bread that he buys.

Among the ignorant only will there be censure for the baker who raises the price of a loaf, for those who are informed long have known that an increase in the retail price of bread was inevitable. A reputable baker—a man whose word can be relied upon—has given perhaps the best explanation of the necessity for the extra penny in the following statement:

We have gone through every cost record we have, and we find that in everything we have to buy to keep our plant running the cost has increased. This includes all articles, from horse shoes to flour by the carload. In some instances the cost of manufacturing necessities has increased two hundred per cent. The average increase in the cost of things we have to buy to produce and deliver a loaf of bread is seventy per cent.

When the woman who pays 6 cents a loaf for bread understands that she is paying an increase of twenty per cent, while the baker is paying an increase of seventy per cent, I do not think there will be much criticism.

Perhaps the increase of 1 cent a loaf is only a beginning. If the cost of producing a loaf of bread continues to increase, the honest baker will be forced to continue increasing the retail price of his bread and at the present rate of increase in the production cost the day of the 10-cent loaf of bread does not seem far distant.

The people of Washington recently were given an explanation by retail shoe men of the increased cost of shoes. Later, ice cream manufacturers explained why it was necessary to increase the cost of ice cream. Both of these explanations have been accepted by the public without question and the explanation that the bakers now offer is just as reasonable and truthful.

Why Not Now?

Probably you know that Christmas is coming. No doubt you know what all the more popular city retail shops will be like two months hence. You will have to struggle for a place at the counter; and then you will probably get the divided attention of a weary and distracted clerk who, very likely, has been taken on as an extra hand for the rush season and cannot tell you what you want to know about the article you have in mind. The streets will be crowded; likewise the street cars.

Christmas shopping six weeks before Christmas is a pleasant adventure; a week before, it is a hard trial; a day before, it is a calamity. Usually it is mere laziness that puts it off, says the Saturday Evening Post.

In ten years there has been a marked change in Christmas shopping habits in cities, brought about by constant appeals to the public. Yet hundreds of thousands of employees in city shops still look forward to Christmas week pretty much as the boys in the trenches await the order to charge. Among salespeople, delivery men and bookkeepers the holiday onslaught still leaves a cyclonic trail of wrecked nerves. Like every other bad habit, once it is broken the victim wonders why he suffered from it so long. Do your Christmas shopping now and you will never again wait until near Christmas.

People in this country are troubled about the German people who are given so much misinformation by their government about the progress of the war. Yet the people of Germany are far better informed about the progress of their war than the people of the United States are about our own military operations in Mexico, in Haiti, in the Dominican Republic and in Nicaragua, about all of which the administration maintains an impenetrable secrecy.—Seattle Post-Intelligencer.

Prussia is convinced that by extending the field of assassination to American waters she will bring about a peace movement in the United States. She trusts, seeing their overseas trade paralyzed, will demand that Washington intervene for peace, or force Great Britain to loosen the blockade. Berlin believes that with the elections approaching President Wilson will give way.—Le Gaulois, Paris.

The Thing that Counts Most.

By ORISON SWETT MARDEN.
 In a letter to his mother, shortly before he met his death in the trenches in France, young Lieut. Gladstone, a grandson of the great William E. Gladstone, said: "Really, you will be wrong if you regret my going, for I am very glad and proud to have gone to the front. It is not the length of existence that counts, but what is achieved during that distance, however short."

The thing which animates your thought and determines your ambition, is the best indicator of your real character. A young man inspired by the sentiment expressed by Lieut. Gladstone can not fail in life. Nothing on earth can keep him from standing for something distinctive, for making his life count.

It is not the length of existence that counts, but what is achieved during that distance, however short."

The higher success, which is the making of a man, is not a thing of chance. It is not at the mercy of fate, or dependent on the elements, or on economic, financial or social conditions. It is absolutely within the control of the individual.

Everything that is really worth while is within our own reach. The things that the rich can have which are denied you are not essential for your success or happiness or well being. How much more can the richest get out of life than a young man fired with an ambition to make his life count? No organization can corner or control God's pure air and sunlight or the perpetual miracle which nature is performing in the soil, in the heavens, everywhere in the universe. Nature makes no class distinctions in her distribution of brains, of ambition, or general personal assets.

If you make the most of your personal assets there is nothing to prevent your attaining any worthy ambition. You are infinitely better off than if you were rich in material things. You will not be hindered, as so many are, by money. You will not be burdened by a vast fortune which you cannot use, and which so often makes the owner a mere caretaker of his property.

In an address to the students, President Hadley, of Yale, referred to "the peril of the winner." He said that the peril of the loser, of the one who fails to make a fortune, or to make good in what he undertakes, is usually emphasized, but that there is a tremendous peril to the winner, which is often even greater than the peril of the loser.

Many young men who are capable of splendid things start out in life with the low ambition to acquire a fortune. They succeed, but their so-called success consists in swapping their manhood for money. They become so infatuated with the dollar-chasing game that they very soon lose their finer impulses, their nobler sentiments. They become hard and selfish because they are all the time exercising and developing their coarser propensities, the lower side of their nature instead of the higher.

Not long ago a man was boasting to me of his wonderful achievement. He was a complete stranger whom I met while traveling, but he told me the story of his "rise" as he called it. He started as a poor boy, and had had a terrible struggle in the beginning, but he was happy to say that he had at last "arrived." In confirming his statement he used an oath and other coarse language which threw a flashlight upon the character of the man. He was very ignorant, his vocabulary was small and poverty-stricken, and it was hardly necessary to talk with him to see that he was very coarse and brutal.

The man looked pitifully small and insignificant beside his bloated fortune. He was a winner, so far as dollars were concerned, but what of the man? Was he not a colossal failure?

No man succeeds who does not make a success of his personality, of his individuality; who does not develop manhood during the course of the years. Whatever else he may do, however wonderful his material achievement, it is discounted by his failure in man-making.

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The railroads have given away one of their most telling arguments against President Wilson's settlement of the hours controversy. He conceded the eight-hour day, it was charged, in order to win the votes of the approximately 35,000 men composing the brotherhoods. Since then Mr. Elliott, president of the New Haven, and other railroad heads have been urging their stockholders to punish the indirection with their votes. "There are more stockholders of this company," writes Mr. Elliott to the investors in the New York, Ontario and Western, "than of these men in the employ of the company, and there are more stockholders of all the railroads to Bulletin No. 94 of June 30, 1915, 607,630 individual recorded stockholders in the railways of the United States. This number would be considerably reduced, it is true, if duplication were checked up, and women and other nonvoters excluded. Nevertheless it would be a large and influential total, and no politician would dare to juggle it against the votes of the brotherhoods. If Mr. Wilson was thinking of votes when he recommended the eight-hour law, the act was one not of cowardice but of reckless daring.—The New Republic.

England's unemployment problem has long vexed her government and at this writing it seems quite near solution. The hundreds of thousands of casualties in battle must leave gaps to be filled after a fashion by the make unemployed. Household matters left to run themselves while men went forth to war surely will recall a majority of the women war workers when peace comes. And surely England must expect an almost immediate resumption of her manufacture and trade with the restoration of peace. A large portion—one of the fairest portions—of Europe has been gutted by the war. Its rehabilitation will require all the resources of men and money possible to be mustered.—Louisville Times.

Ambassador Gerard's published expression of personal, and certainly well-qualified, well-informed conviction that the German government will keep to its pledges to the United States in the matter of submarine warfare, and that friendly relations between the two countries give "every promise of continuing so indefinitely," should set at rest many irritating rumors, not a few false interpretations and a deal of needlessly alarmed anticipation concerning the safety of neutral shipping—all of which are centering about the public discussion that has coupled the fact of Chancellor Von Bethmann-Hollweg's recent speech in the Reichstag with the surprising fact of the U.S.'s triumph in the North Atlantic.—San Antonio Express.

If the attitude of Germany and Austria toward peace is really that of which the Associated Press was informed in Vienna, and if they have no intention of changing that attitude, then peace is as far away as ever, and the German feelers in that direction appear in the light of ghastly jokes. If it is simply the kind of bargaining in which impossibilities are asked for at the outset with a view to subsequent recessions, the time for it, in view of the situation, is somewhat infelicitous.—New York Times.

ARMY AND NAVY NEWS

Best Service Column in City.

Col. Horace Newton Fisher, a lecturer and writer on Latin-American subjects and since 1916 Consul in Boston, is dead at his home in Brookline, Mass. He was born in 1836 and was graduated from Harvard Law School. He fought in the civil war, resigning in 1862 because of wounds received in the Chickamauga campaign.

The committee appointed by Assistant Secretary of War Ingraham to work out a satisfactory plan for the teaching of military science in the leading universities and colleges of the country is busy at work. The committee was appointed following the recent conference between War Department officials and representatives of the principal educational institutions of the country.

The general opinion of those attending the conference was that the regulations as prescribed by the statutes were not sufficiently elastic and should be modified so that they might be better adapted to the various types of educational institutions represented.

The problem of working out a curriculum acceptable to the various institutions and the government and of arranging other details for the actual inauguration of the instruction is being given careful consideration by the committee. The curriculum will be drafted to cover such subjects as are known to junior army officers and to exempt graduates of such institutions from the necessity of taking the regular army examinations to obtain commissions as reserve officers. The plan, when completed, will be made effective by an official order from Secretary of War Baker.

The board of army officers appointed to review the cavalry drill regulations has submitted its report to the War Department. The board now is awaiting the perusal of the Chief of Staff, who will recommend to the Secretary of War either its partial or total adoption. The board is composed of Col. William D. Boach, Maj. Stephen H. Elliott, and Francis L. J. Parker, of the cavalry.

ARMY ORDERS.

First Lieut. Neil G. Finch, Signal Corps, relieved from duty at Philippine Department and was promoted to United States.

Advancement to grade of major on retired list of Capt. Thomas M. Moody, U. S. A., retired.

Resignation of First Lieut. Merritt W. Sargent, Fourth Infantry, New Jersey National Guard, accepted by President.

Resignation of First Lieut. Charles A. Tetmatt, Medical Reserve Corps, accepted by President.

Maj. James F. Harbison, Twenty-first Infantry, will proceed to Letterman General Hospital, San Francisco, Cal., for observation and treatment.

Resignation of Capt. Frederick W. Rice, Medical Corps, New York National Guard, accepted by President.

Leave of absence for four days granted First Lieut. William D. Geary, cavalry, detached list.

Special Orders relating to Col. Isaac W. Lattin, Quartermaster Corps, amended so as to direct Col. Lattin to proceed to Canal Zone on official business pertaining to construction work to be done there.

Advancement to grade of major on retired list of army of Capt. John Q. Adams, U. S. A., retired, announced.

Leave of absence for one month granted Maj. Norman F. Ramsey, Ordnance Department.

Maj. Norman F. Ramsey, Ordnance Department, relieved from duty in office of Chief of Ordnance and will proceed to the Rock Island Arsenal, Rock Island, Ill., for duty.

Resignation of First Lieut. William L. Wilkin, Second Infantry, accepted by President.

Relief of the following officers of the Signal Corps will report to the commanding general, Philippine Department, for assignment to duty: First Lieut. Henry W. Hall, First Infantry, Herbert R. Odell, First Infantry, Richard E. Anderson, First Lieut. John H. Hines, Jr., First Lieut. Charles H. Correll, First Infantry, Roy H. Coles and First Lieut. Charles N. Sawyer.

First Lieut. Edwin L. Franklin, Signal Corps, will proceed to Fort Sam Houston, Tex., and report to Southern Department for duty.

Following officers of Signal Corps will proceed to Columbus, N. M., for assignment to duty: First Lieut. Octave De Carre and First Lieut. Walter Smith.

Following officers of Signal Corps will proceed to San Francisco, Cal., and upon arrival will report for further orders: First Lieut. Eugene A. Lohman, First Lieut. Herman Brenkner, First Lieut. Harold C. Vanderveer and First Lieut. Roy M. Jones.

Resignation of First Lieut. Ralph R. Heald, Fourth Infantry, Nebraska National Guard, accepted by President.

Acceptance of resignation of Capt. John B. Senowski, Thirty-first Infantry, Michigan National Guard, by President.

Capt. Robert B. Powers, Quartermaster Corps, will report to Col. Frank B. Jones, Seventh Infantry, president of an army retiring board at Fort Bliss, Tex., for examination by board.

Capt. Stewart MacL. Langer, U. S. A., retired, relieved from duty as assistant to quartermaster, Columbus Barracks, Ohio, and will report to commanding officer for assignment to duty as quartermaster, and in addition will assume charge, upon instructions of the Quartermaster General, Army, of construction work at Columbus Barracks, relieving Lieut. Col. Daniel W. Arnold, U. S. A., retired, who upon being detached, will report to Chicago, Ill., and report to depot quartermaster for assignment to duty as assistant.

Capt. Thomas B. Ingram, cavalry, now attached to Ninth Cavalry, assigned to that regiment.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Henry F. Parish, Third Infantry, Pennsylvania National Guard, accepted by President.

Leave of absence heretofore granted First Lieut. William D. Sherwood, Medical Corps, New York National Guard, further extended ten days.

Capt. John G. Hotz, Cavalry, detached list, (detached officers' list), will report to Brig. Gen. William L. Stuart, U. S. A., president of army retiring board at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., for examination by board.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. Robert S. Walsh, Field Artillery, detached list.

Resignation of First Lieut. Harry J. Ford, Eighth Infantry, Massachusetts National Guard, accepted by President.

Resignation of Capt. Charles W. Flood, Seventh Infantry, New York National Guard, accepted by President.

Name of Maj. Amos B. Martin, Infantry, placed on detached officers' list, and name of Maj. Hubert B. Nelson, Infantry, detached officers' list, removed from list.

Name of Capt. Leon L. Bosch, Ninth Infantry, placed on detached officers' list, and name of Capt. Edward McLaughlin, Infantry, removed therefrom.

Capt. McLaughlin relieved from duty with Oregon National Guard; assigned to the Seventh Infantry.

Resignation of First Lieut. George T. Stroud, Medical Corps, New York National Guard, accepted by President.

Resignation of Second Lieut. Walter C. Wallace, First Cavalry, Illinois National Guard, accepted by President.

Maj. George B. Pillsbury, Corps of Engineers, will make an inspection of the Company of Engineers of the State of California, located at Los Angeles, Cal.

Leave of absence for two months granted Capt. John W. N. Schultz, Corps of Engineers.

Maj. Thomas L. Rhoads, Medical Corps, now on leave of absence at Bryn Mawr, Pa., will proceed to Army and Navy General Hospital, Hot Springs, Ark., and assume command of that hospital until arrival of Col. Charles M. Gandy, Medical Corps.

NAVAL ORDERS.

ORDERS TO OFFICERS.

Lieut. Commander R. C. Davis, commissioned from August 9, 1916.

Lieut. L. D. Cawsey, to command K-5 and division four, submarine force, Atlantic Fleet.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. D. McCaughey, to Beale.

Lieut. (junior grade) R. C. Lee, to Ancon.

MOVEMENTS OF VESSELS.

Baltimore arrived at Boston, October 23; Charleston arrived at Cristobal, October 23; Montana arrived at Napaqua Bay, October 23; Nevada arrived at Hampton Roads, October 23; Oriskany arrived at Rappahannock Spit, October 23; Prairie arrived at San Pedro, October 23; San Francisco arrived at Portsmouth, N. H., October 23.

The Maumee was placed in commission at the navy yard, New York, October 23, 1916.

By raising automobiles on racks the greasy service pit is eliminated. When on a rack the running board of a car is held six feet from the floor.—Popular Science Monthly.

Today's Events

Meeting, Rhode Island Avenue Suburban Ottoma Association, Sherwood Presbyterian Church, 8 p. m.
 Meeting, District of Columbia Federation of Women's Clubs, New Edmont, 8 p. m.
 Meeting, Mississippi Society of Washington, New Edmont, 7:30 p. m.
 Dance, Young People's Socialist League, Pennsylvania Building, 8 p. m.
 Services, in memory of James Coggett, Temperance pioneer, McKendree M. E. Church, under auspices Sovereign Council, Sons of Jonadab, 8 p. m.
 Meeting, Kit Carson Post, No. 2, G. A. R.
 Meeting, Washington Branch, American Pharmaceutical Association, 839 I street, 8 p. m.
 Musical-Harmony, No. 17, Naam, No. 3, and Mizpah, No. 8, of the Eastern Star.
 Old Fellows-Easton, No. 7; Federal City, No. 2; Harmony, No. 3, Columbia escampment; No. 1, Mount Pleasant Lodge, No. 9, of the Rebekahs.
 Knights of Pythias-Hermitage, No. 12; Mount Vernon, No. 5; Union, No. 2, Columbia; No. 2, Friendship Temple, No. 1, of the Pythian Sisters.

AMUSEMENTS.

New National—"The House of Glass," 8:30 p. m.
 Belasco—"The Boomerang," 8:30 p. m.
 Poli—"The Woman Who Said," 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Vandyke-Vanderbilt, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Gayety-Burlesque, 2:15 and 8:15 p. m.
 Loew's Columbia-Photoplays, 7:30 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Garden-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Strand-Photoplays, 10 a. m. to 11 p. m.
 Casino-Photoplays, 12 m. to 11 p. m.
 Cosmos-Vanderbilt, 1 to 11 p. m.

Band Concert.

By the Soldiers' Home Band Orchestra in Stanley Hall, this afternoon, beginning at 4:30 o'clock. John S. M. Zimmerman, director.
 March—"German Fidelity".....Blacksburg (overture). "King of the Mountains".....Lake Idyll—"Among the Homes".....Lake Selection—"Hawaiian Songs".....Burke
 Waltz Suite—"Golden Shower" Waldeuter (Pride of Love)
 Tango Brazilian—"Bueno Giorno".....Casar
 Finale—"Shades of Night".....Friedland
 "The Star Spangled Banner"

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